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MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

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From a Piece lately publiſhed, entituled, The ESTIMATE of the MANNERS, *&c.* of the TIMES.

1. *Of the national Capacity.*

IT was a ſhrewd Obſervation of a good old Writer, "How can he get Wiſdom, whoſe Talk is of Bullocks?" [Book of Wiſdom.] But Ruſticity is not more an Enemy of Knowledge, than Effeminacy: With the ſame Propriety, therefore, it may now be aſked, "How can he get Wiſdom, whoſe Talk is of Dreſs and Wagers, Cards and Borough-Jobbing, Horſes, Women, and Dice?" The Man of Faſhion is indeed cut off from the very Means of ſolid Inſtruction; His late Hours occaſion a late Riſing; and thus the Morning which ſhould be devoted to the Acquiſition of Knowledge, is devoted to Sleep, to Dreſs, and Ignorance.

How weak then muſt be the national Capacity of that People, whoſe leading Members in public Employ ſhould, in general, be formed on ſuch a Model? If inſtead of a general Application to Books, inſtead of inveſtigating the great Principles of Legiſlation, the Genius of their national Conſtitution, of its Relations, and Dependencies on that of others, the great Examples and Truths of Hiſtory, the Maxims of generous and upright Policy, and the ſeverer Truths of Philoſophy, on which all theſe are founded; if, inſtead of theſe, they ſhould ſeldom riſe in political Study higher than the ſecuring of a Borough; inſtead of Hiſtory, be only read in Novels; inſtead of Legiſlation, in party Pamphlets; inſtead of Philoſophy, in Irreligion; inſtead of manly and upright Manners, in trifling Entertainments, Dreſs, and Gaming: If this ſhould ever be their ruling Character, what muſt be expected from ſuch eſtabliſhed Ignorance, but Errors in the firſt Concoction.

In a Nation thus circumſtanced, it is odds but you would ſee even ſome of its moſt public and ſolemn Aſſemblies turned into Scenes of unmanly Riot; inſtead of the Dignity of Freedom, the Tumults of Licentiouſneſs would prevail: Forwardneſs of young Men without Experience, intemperate Ridicule, diſſolute Mirth, and loud Peals of Laughter, would be the ruling Character of ſuch an Aſſembly.

It is true, that in every Aſſembly of this Kind, the public Meaſures are generally determined by the few whoſe Superiority is approved and acknowledged; by the few, who have been ſo unfaſhionable as to deſpiſe the ruling Syſtem of Effeminacy; and before they had appeared in a higher Stage, had laboured and ſhone in a College. But what an Increaſe of national Capacity muſt ariſe, if thoſe Maſter-Spirits were aided, and their Plans of Government examined and improved, by Men of the like Application and Ability?

But if, in any Nation, the Number of ſuperior Minds be daily decreaſing, from the growing Manners of the Times; what can a Nation ſo circumſtanced have more to fear, than that in another Age a general Cloud of Ignorance may overſhadow it.

Let us next conſider the natural Effects of thoſe effeminate Manners on Fleets and Armies.

It would, I apprehend, be ill taken to ſuppoſe, that the faſhionable and prevailing Manners abound not in the Army and Navy: The Gentlemen of theſe Profeſſions are even diſtinguiſhed by their Taſte and Dreſs, their Skill at Play, their Attendance on every Amuſement, provided it be but faſhionable; and ſure it muſt be by Miracle, if this trifling and effeminate Life conduct them to Knowledge, or produce Capacity: It were unjuſt to deny, that Men of Ability, in this Order, are yet among us; but it would be Matter of great Pleaſure and Edification to the Public, to find Ignorance in the Profeſſion either uncommon or diſgraceful.

Would theſe Gentlemen pleaſe to look into Hiſtory, they would find, that in poliſhed Times few have ever diſtinguiſhed themſelves in War, who were not eminent or conſiderable in Letters.

It is true indeed, that in barbarous Ages there want not Inſtances of unlearned Leaders, who have done mighty Actions in Battle; but we muſt obſerve, that theſe were at leaſt practiſed in their own Profeſſion. It is farther to be obſerved, that in ſuch Time the Fate of War depends little on Stratagem or Diſcipline; but it is chiefly to be obſerved, that no general Rule can be drawn from a few Inſtances. A Man of great natural Talents takes mighty Strides in any Science or Profeſſion: He is ſelf-taught: While the common Run of Men, whom Nature hath deſtined to travel on to Improvement by the beaten Track of Induſtry, through a blind and ill-underſtood Imitation of his ſuperior Conduct, muſt forever fall the Victims of their Vanity and Ignorance.

There is another Profeſſion, which, under the Article of the national Capacity, the vulgar Reader will naturally expect to find conſidered, I mean that of the Clergy; but the general Defect of religious Principles among the higher Ranks, hath rendered this Order of Men altogether uſeleſs, except among thoſe in middle Life, where they ſtill maintain a certain Degree of Eſtimation. The Contempt with which (not they, but) their Profeſſion is treated, by the ignorant and profligate, is equally common indeed to high and low Life; but while I defend and honour the Profeſſion, I mean not to flatter the Profeſſors: As far, therefore, as the Influence of their Conduct and Knowledge can be ſuppoſed to affect the national Capacity, ſo far they ſeem falling into the ſame unmanly and effeminate Peculiarities, by which their Contemporaries are diſtinguiſhed; ſuch of them, I mean, as have Opportunity of converſing with what is called the World, and are ſuppoſed to make a Part of it: In their Conduct they curb not, but promote and encourage, the trifling Manners of the Times. It is grown a faſhionable Thing among theſe Gentlemen to deſpiſe the Duties of their Pariſh, to wander about, as the various Seaſons invite, to every Scene of falſe Gaiety, to frequent and ſhine in all public Places, their own Pulpits excepted.

Or if their Age and Situation ſet them above theſe puerile Amuſements, are we not to lament, that inſtead of a manly and rational Regard to the Welfare of Mankind, the chief Employment of many a clerical Life is to ſlumber in a Stall, haunt Levees, or follow the gainful Trade of Election-Jobbing!

If falſe Pleaſure and Self-Intereſt thus take Poſſeſſion of the Heart, how can we expect that a Regard for Religion and Chriſtianity ſhould find a Place there!

In Conſequence of theſe ruling Habits, muſt we not farther lament, that a general Neglect of Letters is now creeping even upon this Profeſſion, which ought to maintain and ſupport them? Inſtead of launching into the Depths of Learning, the faſhionable Divine hardly ventures on the Shallows. The great Works of Antiquity, the Monuments of ancient Honour and Wiſdom, are ſeldom opened or explored; and even mere modern Books are now generally read at ſecond Hand through the falſe Mediums of bad Tranſlations, or ſorry Abſtracts.

2. *Of the national Valour, or Spirit of Defence.*

Our effeminate and unmanly Life, working along with our Iſland Climate, hath notoriouſly produced an Increaſe of low Spirits and nervous Diſorders, whoſe natural and unalterable Character is that of Fear.

And even where this Diſtemper is not, the preſent falſe Delicacy of the faſhionable World effectually diſqualifies them from enduring Toil, or facing Danger.

Enthuſiaſtic Religion leads to Conqueſt; rational Religion leads to rational Defence; but the modern Spirit of Irreligion leads to raſcally and abandoned Cowardice: It quencheth every generous Hope that can enlarge the Soul, and levels Mankind with the Beaſts that periſh.

Can the Debility of Modern Honour produce the manly Spirit of Defence? Alas! if ever it is put in Action by any Thing beyond the Vanity of Show, it is rouzed by an Affront, and dies in a Duel.

How far this daſtard Spirit of Effeminacy hath crept upon us, and deſtroyed the national Spirit of Defence, may appear from the general Panic the Nation was thrown into at the late Rebellion: When thoſe of every Rank above a Conſtable, inſtead of arming themſelves and encouraging the People, generally fled before the Rebels; while a Mob of ragged Highlanders marched unmoleſted to the Heart of a populous Kingdom.

Nay ſo general was this cowardly and effeminate Spirit, that it was not confined to the Friends of Liberty and Britain: In England it infected even their Enemies; who, while the hardy Scots riſked their Lives in a ſtrange Country, amidſt the Inclemencies of a ſevere Seaſon, ſat like Cowards by the Chimney Corner, tamely wiſhing the Succeſs of that Miſchief which their effeminate Manners durſt not propagate.

For a natural Diſplay of the Genius of the Times, commend me to the frank Declaration of an honeſt Gentleman, during the impending Terror of a French Invaſion: "For my Part, I am no Soldier; and therefore think it no Diſgrace to own myſelf a Coward. Here is my Purſe, at the Service of my Country: If the French come, I'll pay; but D——l take me if I fight."

Where then ſhall we ſeek for the genuine Spirit of Defence? Where, in Truth, ſhould we, moſt ſeek for it but among thoſe who are our Defenders by Profeſſion?

Are not our Army and Navy the great Schools of Courage and Honour, where theſe ſhining Qualities are of Courſe obtained? Truly, it hath long been ſo affirmed; ſo long, that the Affirmation hath, till of late, paſſed for Proof: But the Nation is now beginning to grow ſceptical in this Point, and require ſomething more than Affirmation for the Support of an Article of ſuch Importance.

It is true, than when Armies take the Field, and Fleets put to Sea; when Sieges are undertaken, and Battles fought, and Glory is the Prize of Toil and Danger; then indeed Armies and Navies become the Schools of Courage and warlike Honour: Here is a ſtrong and continued Biaſs put upon the Mind of every Individual, of Force to conquer its earlieſt Obliquities; but where nothing of this happens; where Land-Officers in the Capital are occupied in Dreſs, Cards, and Tea; and in Country Towns divide their Time between Milliners-Shops and Taverns; and Sea-Officers (even in Time of War) inſtead of annoying the Enemy's Fleets, are chiefly buſied in the gainful Trade of catching Prizes: In ſuch a Caſe, the Army muſt of Neceſſity be the School of Avarice, to the Ends of Effeminacy.

How far theſe general Reaſonings are confirmed by a Series of recent Events, the World is left to judge.

3. *Of the national Spirit of Union.*

It may be proper to preface this Part of the Eſtimate, by obſerving, that whereas a national Capacity and Spirit of Defence are not neceſſarily affected by a national Form of Government, the national Spirit of Union, on the contrary, is naturally ſtrong under ſome Forms, and naturally weak under others.

It is naturally ſtrong in abſolute Monarchies; becauſe, in the Abſence both of Manners and Principles, the compelling Power of the Prince directs and draws every Thing to one Point; and

and therefore, in all common Situations, effectually supplies their Place.

But in free Countries, it is naturally weak, unleſs ſupported by the generous Principles of Religion, Honour, or public Spirit; for, as in moſt Caſes, a full national Union will require, that the ſeparate and partial Views of private Intereſt be in ſome Degree ſacrificed to the general Welfare, ſo where Principle prevails not, the national Union muſt ever be thwarted or deſtroyed by ſelfiſh Views and ſeparate Intereſts.

Another Circumſtance muſt be remarked, by which, in free Countries, the national Union will often be accidentally checked, but not deſtroyed; I mean, by the Freedom of Opinion itſelf, urged into Act by the very Strength of generous and prevailing Principle.

This Diſtinction leads us to obſerve what may be deemed an Overſight, or Inaccuracy, of the celebrated Monteſquiou: He hath often given it as his Opinion, that Factions are not only natural, but neceſſary, to free Governments; and this general Rule he gives without Reſtriction. Thus he ſpeaks of Rome: *On n'entend parler dans les auteurs, que des diviſions, qui perdirent Rome; mais on ne voit pas que ces diviſions y fuſſent* neceſſaires, *qu'elles y avoient toujours été, et qu'elles y* devoient toujours etre*.

How far this Propoſition is true or falſe, the Diſtinction made above will lead us to diſcover. When the Spirit of Union is checked, and Diviſions ariſe from the Variety and Freedom of Opinion only, or from the conteſted Rights and Privileges of the different Ranks or Orders of a State (not from the detached and ſelfiſh Views of Individuals) a Republic is then in its Strength, and gathers Warmth and Fire from theſe Colliſions. Such was the State of ancient Rome, in the ſimpler and more diſintereſted Periods of that Republic.

But when Principle is weakened, and Manners loſt, and Factions run high from ſelfiſh Ambition, Revenge, or Avarice, a Republic is then on the very Eve of its Deſtruction; and ſuch was the State of Rome, in the Times of Marius and Sylla, Pompey and Cæſar, Anthony and Auguſtus.

Therefore, before we can determine whether the Factions that divide a free Country be ſalutary or dangerous, it is neceſſary to know what is their Foundation, and their Object: If they ariſe from Freedom of Opinion, and aim at the public Welfare, they are ſalutary; if their Source be ſelfiſh Intereſt, of what Kind ſoever, they are then dangerous and deſtructive.

It was neceſſary to make theſe Diſtinctions before we could ſay with Preciſion how far, in our own Country, a national Spirit of Union is in Reality a national Good.

The Point therefore to be examined, is, "How far our national Spirit of Union is weakened or deſtroyed by ſelfiſh Views of Good, by ſeparate Intereſts, and Defect of Principle?"

Now, if the Delineation already given of our ruling Manners and Principles be true, the Conſequence muſt needs follow, that our national Spirit of Union muſt be ſhaken by them.

Neither ſhall we need to caſt about for evident Facts that will confirm this Theory: Glaring Proofs will meet us at every Turn, and not only make good this Concluſion, but throw new Light on the Delineation already made.

The Reſtraints laid on the royal Prerogative at the Revolution, and the Acceſſion of Liberty thus gained by the People, produced two Effects with Reſpect to Parliaments: One was, that inſtead of being occaſionally, they were thenceforward annually, aſſembled; the other was, that whereas on any trifling Offence given they had been uſually intimidated or diſſolved, they now found themſelves poſſeſſed of new Dignity and Power, their Conſent being neceſſary for raiſing the annual Supplies.

No Body of Men, except in the ſimpleſt and moſt virtuous Times, ever found themſelves poſſeſſed of Power, but many of them would attempt to turn it to their own private Advantage. Thus the Parliaments finding themſelves of Weight, and finding at the ſame Time, that the Diſpoſal of all lucrative Employments was veſted in the Crown, ſoon bethought themſelves, that in Exchange for their Concurrence in granting Supplies, and forwarding the Meaſures of Government, it was but equitable that the Crown ſhould concur in veſting them, or their Dependants, with the lucrative Employs of State.

If this was done, the Wheels of Government ran ſmooth and quiet; but if any large Body of Claimants was diſſatisfied, the political Uproar began, and public Meaſures were obſtructed or overturned.

William III. found this to be the national Turn, and ſet himſelf, like a Politician, to oppoſe it: He therefore ſilenced all he could, by Places or Penſions; and hence the Origin of making of Parliaments.

But the Art, as yet, was but in its Infant State. The ruling Principles, which had brought about the Revolution, had not as yet loſt their Force; and the firſt Eſſays of Art are always rude: Time only, and Variety of Trial and Experiment, can form them into perfect Syſtems.

In the mean Time, this new Principle of Self-Intereſt began to work deeper every Day in its Effects. As a Seat in Parliament was now found to be of conſiderable ſelfiſh Importance, the Contention for Gain, which had begun in Town, ſpread itſelf by Degrees into the Country. Shires and Boroughs, which in former Times had paid their Repreſentatives for their Attendance in Parliament, were now the great Objects of Requeſt, and political Struggle.

And as the Repreſentatives had already found their Influence, and made their Demands on the Crown, ſo now the Conſtituents found their Influence, and made their Demands on the Repreſentatives.

Thus the great Chain of political Self-Intereſt was at length formed, and extended from the loweſt Cobler in a Borough to the King's firſt Miniſter.

But a Chain of Self-Intereſt is indeed no better than a Rope of Sand; there is no Cement nor Coheſion between the Parts: There is rather a mutual Antipathy and Repulſion; the Character of Self-Intereſt being in a peculiar Senſe that of *teres atque rotundus*, wrapt up wholly in itſelf, and unconnected with others, unleſs for its own Sake. Here then we ſee even this Chain itſelf ready to fall in Pieces, and on any ſudden Thwart or Concuſſion, break into an Infinity of Factions.

Beſides this, the lucrative Employs of our Country not being near ſo numerous as the Claimants are, in every Degree of political Power and Expectation, the Spirit of ſelfiſh Faction aroſe of Courſe in its Strength, from unſatisfied Demands, and diſappointed Avarice.

It hath been much debated, whether the Miniſters or the People have contributed more to the Eſtabliſhment of this Syſtem of Self-Intereſt and Faction. On Enquiry it would probably appear, that at different Periods the Pendulum hath ſwung at large on both Sides: It came down, in former Times, from the Miniſter to the Repreſentative, from the Repreſentative to the managing Alderman, from the Alderman to the Cobler; in later Times, the Impulſe ſeems to have been chiefly in the contrary Direction: From the Cobler to the managing Alderman, from him to the Member, from the Member to the great Man who ruled the Borough, and thence to the Miniſter. Thus what was formerly in the Miniſter an Act of ſuppoſed Prudence, has of late grown into an Act of ſuppoſed Neceſſity. The Cobler by this Time had found his Strength; ſo the Preſſure went upwards, till it came upon the Miniſtry.

To ſuppoſe that the Servants of the Crown never attempted Meaſures that were known to be bad, nor never made Parliaments, in order to carry their Attempts into Action, would be ridiculous; but on the other Hand it is equally true what Machiavel ſomewhere delivers as a Maxim, "That an ill-diſpoſed Citizen can do no great Harm, but in an ill-diſpoſed City." Bribery in the Miniſter ſuppoſes a corrupt People.

And to venture a plain, though perhaps an unpopular, Truth on this Occaſion, it muſt be owned, that a Miniſter is not therefore certainly corrupt in his Intention, becauſe he makes a Parliament by indirect and corrupt Means. This Conduct, however indefenſible, may ariſe from two oppoſite Cauſes: He may be afraid of the Virtue of a Nation, in it's oppoſing bad Meaſures; or he may not dare to rely on the Virtue of a Nation, in ſupporting him in good ones.

There was a noted Miniſter in this Kingdom, who, during his long Reign, ſeems to have put theſe two Maxims in Practice, as Occaſion offered; for if it was his Maxim, "that every Man had his Price:" It was his Maxim too, "that he was obliged to bribe the Members, not to vote againſt, but according to their Conſcience."

However this is not meant as a Vindication of his Meaſures; on the contrary, they ſeem generally to have aimed no higher than to ſecure preſent Expedients, to oblige his Friends and Dependants, and provide for his own Safety. His Capacity, even when he meant well, ſeems to have been too narrow to comprehend any great Plan of Legiſlation; and perhaps his Character might be drawn in theſe few Words, "That while he ſeemed to ſtrengthen the Superſtructure, he weakened the Foundation of our Conſtitution."

But however defective Miniſters may have been in making the Public Welfare the main Object of their Views, we may be ſatisfied, by this Eſtimate of Things, from the Revolution to the preſent Times, that the Nation have at leaſt marched *paſſibus æquis*; and though this Work is not intended either as a Defence or an Acculation of Miniſters, yet for the Sake of Truth, it muſt be ſaid, that the eternal Clamours of a ſelfiſh and a factious People againſt every Miniſtry that riſes, puts one in Mind of thoſe Carthaginian Armies, which being at once cowardly and inſolent, ran away at Sight of an Enemy, and then crucified their General, becauſe he did not gain the Victory.

To return therefore to our Subject (if indeed we have departed from it) evident it is, that the Want of Principle hath at length firmly eſtabliſhed a Syſtem of political Self-Intereſt among us, which muſt at all Times break out into Factions, and prevent the great Effects which a national Spirit of Union would produce. Former Times, we plainly ſee, have been fatally infected with this ſelfiſh Spirit; preſent Times in this Reſpect are ſacred, and therefore we ſpeak not of them: But if the ruling Manners, and preſent Want of Principle, in this Kingdom, be not checked in their Career, we muſt expect that future Times will be more ſelfiſh, and therefore more factious, than thoſe former ones we have already deſcribed.

For Vanity, Luxury and Effeminacy increaſed beyond all Belief within theſe 20 Years, as they are of a ſelfiſh, ſo are they of a craving and unſatisfied Nature: The preſent Rage of Pleaſure and unmanly Diſſipation hath created a Train of new Neceſſities, which in their Demands outſtrip every poſſible Supply.

And if the great Principles of Religion, Honour and public Spirit, are weak or loſt among us, what effectual Check can there be upon the Great to controul their unbounded and unwarranted Purſuit of lucrative Employments, for the Gratification of theſe unmanly Paſſions?

And whenever this happens, what can we expect as the Conſequence, but a general Anarchy? What, but that diſappointed Avarice will kindle Faction? That national Union muſt be thwarted by ſelfiſh Regards? That no public Meaſure, however ſalutary, can be carried into Act, if it claſh with any foreſeen private Intereſt?

Nay, is it not the Duty of every Well-wiſher to his Country to conſider, not only how ſoon this may be, but how far it is our preſent Situation?

What other Effect can naturally ariſe from the Vanity, Diſſipation, and Rapacity of a diſſolute People? For in a Nation ſo circumſtanced, it is natural to imagine, that next to Gaming and Riot, the chief Attention of the great World muſt be turned on the Buſineſs of Election-Jobbing, of ſecuring Counties, controuling, bribing, or buying of Boroughs; in a Word, on the Poſſeſſion of a great parliamentary Intereſt.

But what an Aggravation of this Evil would ariſe, ſhould ever thoſe of the higheſt Rank, though prohibited by Act of Parliament, inſult the Laws, by interfering in Elections, by ſoliciting Votes, or procuring others to ſolicit them, by influencing Elections in an avowed Defiance of their Country, and even ſelling vacant Seats in Parliament to the beſt Bidder?

Would not this be a faithful Copy of degenerating and declining Rome? *Ea demum Romæ libertas eſt, non ſenatum, non magiſtratus, non leges, non mores majorum, non inſtituta patrum vereri.*—

And what can we ſuppoſe would be the real Driſt of this illegitimate Waſte of Time, Honour, Wealth, and Labour? Might not the very Reaſon publicly aſſigned for it be this, "That they may ſtrengthen themſelves and Families, and thus gain a laſting Intereſt (as they call it) for their Dependants, Sons, and Poſterity?" Now what would this imply but a ſuppoſed Right or Privilege of demanding lucrative Employs, as the chief Object of their View? And whence can this ſuppoſed Privilege of Demand derive its Force, but from a foreſeen Power, and determined Purpoſe, of kindling Faction, and obſtructing all public Meaſures, in Caſe of Diſappointment and Diſguſt?

We ſee then how the political Syſtem of Self-Intereſt is at length compleated, and a Foundation laid in our Principles and Manners for endleſs Diſſentions in the State. Thus Faction is eſtabliſhed,

* *Grandeur de Rom. Lib.* ix.

blished, not on Ambition, but on Avarice; on Avarice and Rapacity, for the End of Dissipation.

Need we point out particular Facts, in Confirmation of these Truths? Is not the Nation even now labouring under this fatal Malady? Is not the deadly Bow-string already stretched, and the Public gasping and expiring under the Tugs of opposed and contending Parties?

Dissractam, laceratamque rempublicam——magis quorum in manu sit, quam ut incolumis sit quæri.

LIV.

The Author afterwards answers an Objection that may be drawn from the present Circumstances of the French Nation, which he concludes as follows:

"Thus, in Contradiction to all known Example, France hath become powerful, while she seemed to lead the Way in Effeminacy; and while she hath allured her Neighbour Nations, by her own Example, to drink largely of her Circæan and poisoned Cup of Manners, hath secured her own Health by the secret Antidote of Principle.

Forced by this, the Character of the French Nation, tho' inconsistent, is respectable: They have found, or rather invented, the Art of uniting all Extremes: They have Virtues and Vices, Strengths and Weaknesses, seemingly incompatible. They are effeminate, yet brave; insincere, yet honourable; hospitable, not benevolent; vain, yet subtile; splendid, not generous; warlike, yet polite; plausible, not virtuous; mercantile, yet not mean; in Trifles serious, gay in Enterprize; Women at the Toilet, Heroes in the Field; profligate in Heart, in Conduct decent; divided in Opinion, in Action united; in Manners weak, but strong in Principle; contemptible in private Life, in Public formidable."

LONDON, *October* 15.

LETTERS from Lisbon by Monday's Mail, give a further Confirmation of the Earthquake that was so violently felt at the Islands of Fyall, St. George, Pico, Tercera and St. Michaels; it was felt at these five Western Islands at the same Time, and great Numbers of the Inhabitants were buried in the Ruins.

The Manna Dogger, Captain Garrit Van Nyn, burthen about 100 Tons, and 9 Men, from Rotterdam to Bilboa, ran on the Goodwin Sands the 7th Instant, and is bulged and lost, but the Captain and Crew got safe on Shore at Deal, and the Goods undermentioned are saved and secured under the King's Locks at that Port, viz. 117 Bolts of Canvas, 10 Casks of Sugar, 4 Bundles of Whalebone, 11 Casks of Salmon, and 36 Sacks of Beans.

A new SCREEN is going to be Built before the Court of Common Pleas in Westminster-Hall to keep the Court WARM.

The Lyme-Privateer of Weymouth, Captain Baillcul, of 10 Guns and 60 Men, overset in the Bay of Biscay, and only the Captain and another Man were saved by the Cumberland Privateer of Guernsey.

We hear that the Winds have lately been so Catholic, that a Protestant Fleet cannot get into a French Harbour.

By Letters from Gibraltar, we are informed, that a Man of War of Admiral Osborn's Squadron had taken a French Privateer of 16 Guns, which was on a Cruize in the Streights, and carried her in there.

In the Disturbances about the Militia-Act at Northampton three Persons lost their Lives, many others were terribly bruised by the Troops riding full Gallop among them; after which the Populace took to the Church-Yard for Security, the Soldiers alighted, and Sword in Hand drove them away, wounding many of them.

Extract of a Letter from Nottingham.

"The Militia Affair occasions great Disturbances. Upon their last Meeting for Ballotting, they seized the worthy Sir George S---le as a Hostage for the Return of the Lists; whereupon he was obliged to make use of the most prevailing Arguments, and grant them their Requests, to regain his Liberty.

The Parishioners of Enfield, Edmonton, Tottenham, Hadley, and South Mims, have resolved to pay all such poor Persons as shall be elected to serve in the Militia 18d. for each Day they shall be employed, and to hire Persons to serve in the Room of such Persons who do not chuse to serve themselves. If this Method was followed all over the Kingdom, it might be a Means of raising a real useful Militia, as there would be a sufficient Number in every Parish ready to accept the Office upon such Terms.

BOSTON, *December* 26.

A few Days ago a Man was committed to Goal here, for making and uttering counterfeit Dollars and what are commonly called Cobs, which, it's said, are so like the true ones, that People may easily be deceived, without a careful Inspection. It is said great Numbers have been put off in the Western Parts of this Province; and also in the Neighbouring Provinces. At Halifax in Nova-Scotia it is said that many counterfeit Dollars are likewise passing there, as also two Pistareen Cob Pieces, so call'd: The last are stamped with a Four-Pistareen Stamp, are made of Pewter, and covered with Leaf-Silver; the Dollars are also made of Pewter, and exceedingly well done; the Edges of them seem to be cut with a File. The Counterfeits are considerably lighter than true ones. This is mentioned to prevent the Unwary being deceived, as some of them may perhaps find their Way hither.

We hear that four Men were apprehended and committed to Goal a few Days ago at Sheffield, in the County of Hampshire, for making and uttering counterfeit Dollars, a Number of which, together with their Tools, were found upon them.

Yesterday the Captains Ingraham and Thompson arrived from Surinam, and inform, that there had been an Insurrection of the Negroes in that Colony, who had destroyed three Plantations, and were continuing their Depredations when our Informers came away.

And by Capt. Loring, who arrived here Yesterday from Cape-Fear, we are told, that as he came out, he met with a Vessel in a short Passage from Portsmouth, in England, the Master of which told him, that 4 or 5 Days before he left Portsmouth, Admiral Hawke sailed upon another Expedition, but to what Place was an impenetrable Secret.

NEW-YORK, *January* 9.

Monday last was sent in here, by Capt. Griffiths, in the Snow Revenge, of this Port, the Ship Felicite, Monsieur Amplement, late Master, but came in under the Command of Capt. Murphey: She was taken on the 5th of December last, bound from Canada for Cape-Francois; and has little or no Cargo.

Capt. Griffiths has also taken, Capt. Easton, in a Rhode-Island Sloop, as he lay at Monto-Christo, and a Sloop from Cape-Francois, navigated with Spaniards, and cleared for the Bay of Campeachy: The former he sent to Providence or Jamaica; and the latter he ordered for this Port.

Saturday last Major Rogers came to Town from Albany: He is just returned from a Scout, and brought into Fort-Edward a French Serjeant and Soldier, that he took in Sight of Ticonderoga, a few Days ago: He also killed a Number of Oxen, and did considerable Damage to the Inhabitants residing near Ticonderoga.

We hear that two French Deserters arrived at Fort-Edward since our last; and that many more would follow their Example; but that most of the German Troops in the French Garrisons were kept under close Confinement.

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Edward, Dec. 26.

"*About Eight o'Clock last Night, a negligent Soldier set Fire to the Garret of a small Barrack here: The Garrison acted with great Calmness and Spirit, and soon extinguished the same, tho' not without destroying that Barrack, and a small Quantity of Stores which were under it.*"

Extract of a Letter from Christopher Miller, Commander of the Privateer True-Briton, of this Port, to his Owners, dated at Isabella-Bay, December 17, 1757.

GENTLEMEN,

"*A few Days ago, I had the Pleasure of writing to you by the Prize Ship Le Caduce, Capt. Sleeth, which I took in Company with Capt. Isaac Sears. The 14th Instant, I parted with the Ship, and Capt. Sears. The 15th, I took this Snow, and having many Prisoners on board, I was obliged to run down to Isabella-Bay to land them. I now have 70 Men and Boys on board. The Snow came last from Quebec, and has on board 1200 lb. of Gunpowder, 20 Barrels of Oil, and some Lumber.*"

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 26.

A Gentleman here has just received a Letter from Mr. *Glasford, via Virginia*, dated at *Glasgow November* 28 last, wherein he has this Passage, "The KING of *PRUSSIA* has gained a "compleat Victory over the combined Armies."

The General Assembly of this Province is certainly to meet here, for the Dispatch of Public Business (agreeable to his Excellency's last Prorogation) on Monday the 6th of *February* next.

THOSE GENTLEMEN who subscribed with the Printer hereof, for the AMERICAN *MAGAZINES (Printed in* Philadelphia *by Mr.* BRADFORD*) and who have not already had them, may have as far as* December, *Numb.* III, *by only sending for them to the* PRINTING-OFFICE.

WANTED,

THREE strong healthy NEGRO LADS, between 16 and 18 Years of Age.

Whoever has any such to dispose of, may hear of a Purchaser by applying to the Printer.

WHEREAS little Notice has hitherto been taken of an Advertisement frequently published in this *Gazette*, desiring all Persons indebted to Mr. *Daniel Wolstenholme*, Merchant (now gone to *England*) to come and settle their respective Accounts with the Subscriber: This is therefore to give Notice, that if they do not immediately come and settle the same, either by Cash, Bill, or Bond, they may expect to be proceeded against according to Law. JOHN CLAPHAM, Attorney in Fact.

ALL Persons indebted to Mr. *Robert Swan*, now gone for *Great-Britain*, either on the STORE or TAN-YARD ACCOUNT, are desired to come and pay their respective Ballances to the Subscriber; and those whose Accounts have been long open, he expects they will come and settle them by Bond or Note, or may be assured Suits will be immediately brought against them.

The TANNING BUSINESS will still be carried on as usual, until the Tan-Yard is Sold, as lately advertised. For Terms of Sale, apply to the Subscriber.

Also to be Sold, a small SLOOP of 8 or 900 Bushels of Grain Burthen, in good Repair, and well found; fine GREEN and HYSON TEAS, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAL LEATHER at 15 *d. per* Pound by the Hide, and Allowance made for larger Quantities; likewise about 600 Bushels of old CORN. ROBERT COUDEN.

PURSUANT to an Act of Assembly of this Province, directing the Administratrix of *Talbot Risteau*, deceased, to dispose of Two LOTS of GROUND, in the Town of *Joppa*, on which is erected a SPACIOUS BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE, KITCHEN, GARDEN, and sundry OUT-HOUSES, in very good Repair: These are to give Notice, That the Subscriber proposes to dispose of the said LOTS and HOUSES, in the Town of *Joppa*, in *Baltimore* County, to the highest Bidder, on Wednesday the Second Day of *March* Court next, at the Court-House in the said Town of *Joppa*, for the Purposes in the said Act mentioned. SUSANNA RISTEAU.

N. B. The HOUSES are very convenient for any Store-Keeper, or private Gentleman, being adjoining on the River *Gunpowder*, and have a Wharff, at which small Vessels may Load or Unload.

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER in ANNAPOLIS,

BEST BOLTED FLOUR, in Barrels, at 12/6 *per* Hundred; and good *WEST-INDIA* RUM, by Retale. JOHN RAITT.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Savery*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Horse about 14 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock with D, and on the near Shoulder with something not discernable.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Walter Pomphrey*, on *Patapsco*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a large bright Bay Horse, shod before, no Brand perceivable, goes a shuffling Foot Pace, pretty long Back'd, has no White about him.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE was taken up by *Christopher Tipper*, and now in the Possession of *Samuel Massey* and *Thomas Hamar*, in *Queen-Anne's* County, a Black Horse, about 13 Hands high, paces a small Travel, and has some Kind of Brand on the near Shoulder, which is not discernable.

The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

CHOICE *WEST-INDIA* RUM, MELASSES, and *MUSCOVADO* SUGAR, to be Sold by Wholesale, by the Subscriber, at his Store in *Annapolis*. LANCELOT JACQUES.

WANTED, Two or Three able SEAMEN, to go a Voyage to *Jamaica*, and return to this Place, in the good Sloop *Swan*, now lying in *Patapſco*, Captain *Thomas Hammond*, Maſter: To whom apply.

THIS is once more to give Notice to all thoſe indebted to *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; who had not ſettled with him before his Departure from this Province, nor ſince with the Subſcriber, that unleſs they diſcharge their Bonds (or at leaſt the Intereſt) Notes of Hand, and proved Accounts, by the Firſt Day of *March* next, Actions will certainly be brought againſt them.

2 R. CROXALL, Attorney in Fact.

Upper-Marlborough, January 17, 1758.

WANTED,

A BLACK-SMITH, for Country-Buſineſs, well recommended; may have good Encouragement, by applying to

2 JOSEPH BELT, junior.

STRAYED from the Plantation of the late Dr. *Francis Parnham*, in *Charles* County, a middle-ſiz'd Cheſnut Sorrel Horſe, branded on the near Buttock thus I: T: hardly diſcernable, has a Saddle Spot on each Side his Back, with a ſmall Blaze in his Forehead. Whoever has found the ſaid Horſe, and will bring him to the ſaid Plantation, ſhall have a Piſtole Reward.

2 MARY PARNHAM.

N. B. 'Tis ſuppoſed he went towards *Frederick* County, as he was bred there.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Watts*, near *Michael Dowden*'s, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a young Black Horſe, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder thus T he is about 13 Hands high, but is neither cut M nor dock'd.

X The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

STRAYED from the Plantation of *Thomas Lowry*, at *Elk-Ridge*, on the 22d of *December* laſt, a Bay Horſe, about 13¼ Hands high, has a large Blaze down his Face, Two Saddle Spots on the near Side, and a black Spot on one of his Ears, has a long Sprig Tail, is a natural Pacer, and ſhod before.

X Whoever will take up the ſaid Horſe, and bring him to the ſaid *Lowry*, or *Cornelius Howard* in *Annapolis*, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Benoni Price*, near *Bladenſburg*, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall Bay Horſe, about 12 Hands high, with a Blaze in his Face.

X The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be Sold at Joppa, *on Friday the* 3*d of* February, *at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to the Higheſt Bidder, for Sterling, Currency, or Bills of Exchange,*

X FOUR Thouſand Five Hundred Buſhels of WHEAT; to be delivered Part at *Swan-Creek*, and the Remainder at *Buſh-River* and *Joppa*. For the Conveniency of Purchaſers, it will be ſet up in Lots of Five Hundred Buſhels. Any Perſon may know the Condition of the Wheat, by applying to Mr. *David M'Culloch*, or

3 ALEXANDER and ANDREW SYMMER.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 260 Acres, 16 Acres of which is excellent freſh Water Meadow, with a good Orchard of young grafted Trees, lying on the *Round-Bay* near the *Vine-Yard*; on which there is a good Dwelling-Houſe, Stable, Corn-Houſe, &c. For Terms, and further Particulars, enquire of Mr. *Lancelot Jacques*, Merchant, in *Annapolis*.

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TO BE SOLD,

TWO very good HORSES, a CART, and a likely ſtrong NEGRO FELLOW. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

X 3

HORSES, to go on Expreſſes, or Journeys of any Diſtance, to be LET by the Subſcriber in *Annapolis*, who will likewiſe furniſh any Gentleman with a faithful and expeditious Meſſenger to go on Expreſſes. THOMAS PECKER.

N. B. The ſaid *Pecker* intreats all Perſons Indebted to him to make ſpeedy Payment, or at leaſt to ſettle their Accounts by Notes, to prevent further Trouble.

He will either Buy, or Kill for Others in the neateſt Manner, and at a cheap Rate, by good *Engliſh* BUTCHERS, any Parcels of Fat Cattle or Sheep. 3 T. PECKER.

RUM, Sugar, Melaſſes, Cheeſe, Butter, Salt, and Coffee; likewiſe ſundry *European* and *India* Goods; to be Sold by the Subſcriber.

All Sorts of Smith's Work done, Carting as uſual.

He has alſo a neat CUTLER, lately from *England*, who makes and repairs all Sorts of Cutlery, and is a curious Grinder of Razors, Lancets, Sciſſars, Shears, &c. &c. &c.

X 4 WILLIAM ROBERTS.

January 5, 1758.

ALL Perſons that have open Accounts with the Subſcriber, for Twelve Months or more, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, or paſs their Notes for the Ballances; which will oblige

Their humble Servant,

X 4 THOMAS HYDE.

THERE is at the Plantation of Mr. *Henry Howard*, near *Elk-Ridge*, in *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a middle ſized white Mare, branded with ſomething like an S on the off Buttock; ſhe was ſhod before, and had a Bell on when taken up.

The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

X

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, in the Fork of *Gunpowder*, about the 17th of *November*, a Bright Bay Horſe, belonging to Mr. *Anthony Waters*, branded with an H, has a bob Tail, one hind Foot white, has a Star in his Forehead, paces ſlow, and trots and gallops well. He lately belonged to Mr. *Brooke* in *Prince-George's* County.

Whoever will deliver him to me, and detect the Thief, ſhall meet with a handſome Reward, from

3 W. YOUNG.

January 2, 1758.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living near *Piccawaxon* Creek, in *Charles* County, on Thurſday Night laſt, a Convict Servant Man, named *William Baker*, an *Engliſhman*, near Thirty Years of Age, a ſquat thick Fellow, ſandy hair'd and complexion'd, and about Five Feet and an Half high: He had on when he went away, a new Kerſey Jacket with ſmall Braſs Buttons, and an old one over it, new Cotton Breeches, Country made Shoes, Yarn Stockings, and a middling good Felt Hat. He carried off with him a Bay Horſe, about Fourteen Hands high, remarkable by Two white Streaks on the near Side of his Neck, occaſion'd by the Galling of a Rope, with a pretty good Store-Saddle.

Whoever takes up ſaid Fellow, and brings him and the Horſe, &c. to his Maſter, or ſecures him in any Goal, taking Care of the Horſe, and acquainting the Subſcriber immediately with it, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, over and above what the Law allows, paid by

X 3 JAMES PLANT.

JUST IMPORTED from *BRISTOL*, *And to be SOLD by the Subſcriber, at his Stores at* UPPER-MARLBOROUGH *and* PIG-POINT,

A PARCEL of *WELCH* COTTONS, FRIZES, RUGS, and BLANKETS, and other WINTER-GOODS; CROWN GLASS 8 by 10, and 11 by 9; NAILS and IRON WARE, QUART BOTTLES, &c. &c. &c.

7 STEPHEN WEST.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Wardell*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a Bay Mare, branded thus ⊠ and has 3 white Feet.

X The Owner may have her again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *John Gilles*, at *Rock-Run* in *Baltimore* County, taken up as Strays,

A Bay Horſe, with a Star in his Forehead, one hind Foot white, and is about 11 or 12 Years old.

X And, A Black Mare, branded on the near Buttock and Shoulder IG, and alſo on the off Buttock.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

TO BE SOLD,

For Sterling Money, good Bills of Exchange, or Current Money,

SEVERAL Tracts of LAND, lying in *Frederick* County, below *Frederick-Town*, well Timbered and Watered, with Plenty of good Meadow Ground.

X 6 Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the Terms by applying to

HENRY WRIGHT CRABB.

TO BE SOLD,

By the SUBSCRIBER near Severn-Ferry, *by Wholeſale or Retail,*

CHOICE GOOD SINGLE and DOUBLE REFINED SUGAR, and fine old CANE SPIRIT: As likewiſe by Retail, *MADEIRA* WINE, *WEST-INDIA* RUM, and *MUSCOVADO* SUGAR. JOHN CLAPHAM.

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The Way to HEALTH, LONG LIFE, AND HAPPINESS:

Or, a Diſcourſe on TEMPERANCE, and the particular Nature of all Things requiſite for the *Life* of MAN; as, all Sorts of *Meats*, *Drinks*, *Air*, *Exerciſe*, &c. with ſpecial Directions how to uſe each of them to the beſt Advantage of the *Body* and *Mind*. Shewing from the true Ground of Nature, whence moſt Diſeaſes proceed, and how to prevent them.

To which is added,

A Treatiſe of moſt Sorts of HERBS, with ſeveral other remarkable and moſt uſeful *Obſervations*; very neceſſary for ALL FAMILIES. The whole Treatiſe diſplaying the moſt hidden Secrets of *Philoſophy*, and made eaſy and familiar to the meaneſt Capacities, by various Examples and Demonſtrances.

Communicated to the World for a *general Good*, by *THOMAS TRYON*, Student in PHYSIC.

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I. *THAT this Work (which contains upwards of* Five Hundred *Pages) ſhall be committed to the Preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient Number are ſubſcribed for, to defray the Expence of Printing.*

II. *That it ſhall be Printed in a neat* Octavo, *on a good Letter and Paper, and be delivered to the Subſcribers with all convenient Speed, neatly done up in* blue Paper, *and cut.*

III. *That the Price to Subſcribers ſhall be One Milled Dollar, One Half to be paid at the Time of ſubſcribing, and the other Half at the Delivery of the Books: Thoſe who ſubſcribe for Six Books, ſhall have a Seventh* gratis.

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☞ *This Subſcription has been opened in* Philadelphia, *by a Gentleman of Note in that City, with a* 201. *Subſcription.*

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-ſtreet*; by whom all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d. per Year*. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inſerted for Five Shillings the firſt Week, and One Shilling each Week after the Firſt.